



C.C.F. Members Demand Action On Rural Electrification and Insurance

INACTION OF GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

"This assembly regrets that the government has failed to make adequate provision for rural electrification in the province."

C.C.F. members of the Alberta legislature moved this amendment to the budget motion in the House on Friday of last week. The amendment was defeated by a 50-4 vote.

Speaking in the budget debate before he moved the amendment, Elmer E. Roper used figures given to the legislature by the government to show that only 162 farm installations had been made in the last six months of 1948. He compared this with the 5,000 new farm connections per year in Manitoba. (Later in the debate Dr. Robinson, Minister of Industries and Labor,

(Continued on Page 8)

ROPER BROADCAST ON THURSDAY AT 8:15 P.M.

On Thursday, March 24, Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. provincial leader, will be the speaker in the "Provincial Affairs" broadcast at 8:15 to 8:30 p.m. MST. The talk will be carried by CFCN, Edmonton; CFCN, Calgary and CHAT Medicine Hat.

In Sask. Budget

EMPHASIS IS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

—BY DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Budgets in Saskatchewan and Ontario differ sharply in their emphasis on human welfare.

Ontario intends to spend a total of \$200,000,000 this year; the Saskatchewan budget calls for expenditure of \$56,500,000.

But while Ontario has earmarked less than one-quarter of her total budget, or \$11.65 per capita, for health and social welfare, Saskatchewan puts 40% of her total, or \$28.75 per capita, to the same purpose.



Strangest of all, the Conservatives of Ontario (in the "Globe and Mail," March 9) presume to criticize Saskatchewan's allotment, on the ground that some of the money comes from federal grants and is therefore not a dependable source. Question for George Drew—would he break the existing contracts with the provinces if he should attain that high office he is straining for? Would he introduce a change in policy to alter the federal grants, with "disastrous consequences" for Saskatchewan's social welfare program? Editorial, George McCullough's, "Globe and Mail" seems to imply as much: "The Saskatchewan Government is committed to an expanding health and welfare program conceived without reference to ability" (Continued on page 7)

C.C.L. Mass Rally Here

Mosher Calls On Workers To Unite At Ballot Box

Calling on the workers to unite to win their objectives at the ballot box, A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor, addressed a large C.C.L. mass rally and social in the Trocadero ballroom on Tuesday evening. He said that those politicians who branded the C.C.L. as Communist because of its support of the C.C.F., were "either ignorant or damnably dishonest." The C.C.F., he explained, was the only party which incorporated in its program the objectives of the workers.



Reverberating overtones from the spectacular globe-girdling flight of an American plane are both sour and dangerous. A prideful achievement of men and machines is being used for politics and propaganda in which few Americans will take pride. The meaning of the flight is being discussed almost wholly in military terms. Any possibility that earth-circling flight can contribute to world neighborliness appears to be ignored. Even the military emphasis seems to be on an offensive note rather than on defensive strength as a bulwark of peace.—From The Christian Science Monitor.

Howe Stalls Again On Coarse Grains Request

—BY DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Cold-shouldering recent requests of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and prairie delegation, Trade Minister Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe bluntly announced in the House of Commons March 14, a further stall

in bringing the sale of oats and barley under the Wheat Board, as proposed by Bill 135 last year.

Mr. Howe passed the buck to the provinces, insisting on complementary legislation in Manitoba and Alberta similar to that passed by Saskatchewan. If such legislation is passed, Mr. Howe promised ambiguously, "the government's position has not changed since I introduced Bill 135 at the last session."

Rap Farmers' Knuckles

Along with this scant assurance that the government will sometime take action on Bill 135, farmers got a rap on the knuckles from Mr. Howe who called their specific proposals for Wheat Board operation, "contradictory" and said that if farmers didn't like the way the Wheat Board functions, they could "establish their own marketing agency" for coarse grains.

"The Canadian Federation of Agriculture at its annual meeting in Saskatoon, in January, urged the government to implement Bill 135, giving primary consideration," (Continued on Page 7)

MOTION FOR COMPLETE COVERAGE

Expressing their dissatisfaction with the report of the legislative committee on automobile insurance, the C.C.F. members of the Alberta legislature moved an amendment to the motion to receive the report.

The amendment asked that the report (which recommended against compulsory government auto insurance) be referred back to the committee with instructions to recommend that "standard coverage of public liability and property damage insurance be automatically provided at cost and issued with each car and truck license."

Although he "heartily concurred" in the safety recommendations of the report, Mr. Llesemer (Continued on page 8)

In C.C.F. Amendment

FARM AND HEALTH POLICY CENSURED

OTTAWA, (CPA).—After three and a half weeks of debate, the C.C.F. sub-amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne went down to defeat on March 8th before the combined votes of Liberals and Tories.

The sub-amendment expressed non-confidence in the government on two counts—for failure to provide a national marketing policy for agriculture and for failure to provide national health insurance.

The vote was 174 to 39. The Social Credit group voted with the C.C.F.

The Conservatives' only explanation for voting against the sub-amendment was that it "limited the reasons" for non-support of the government. Some Tory members were not too happy about the way this excuse might look to the electorate, but nobody broke ranks.

The Throne Speech debate is now in its fifth week.

WILL PROSECUTE BREAD COMBINE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Instructions have been given by the government to open prosecutions against the bread baking combine in Western Canada, Justice Minister Garson said in the Commons this week in answer to a question by John Probe, (C.C.F., Regina).

The Combines Investigation Commission recently reported price fixing and trade restrictions among five baking companies and two trade associations in Saskatchewan. (Continued on page 7)

PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

This is a report. A deal has been made for "Woodworth House." The property is located at 10140 - 107th Street, in Edmonton, around the corner from the Corona Hotel. It consists of a three-floor frame-apartment building with a seven-room dwelling on the rear of the lot. The apartment building has three five-room suites and a three-room suite in the basement. The revenue from the building will be enough to pay interest on the investment and provide approximately one thousand dollars per year for retirement of the debt. The amount being paid for the property is \$18,000, of which \$10,000 is in cash, the balance on an agreement of sale at five per cent interest, payable at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, including interest. All or any part of the balance may be paid off at any time without notice or bonus.

We think we've made a good deal. From the investment point of view it is an excellent one. The accommodation to be provided for the C.C.F. provincial office is all we could desire and the location is central and convenient. The Provincial Board at its meeting on Saturday gave unanimous approval of the project and the members of the Board who saw the property were impressed and pleased. Now there is just one thing worrying us a bit. We need about \$2,500 (Continued on page 8)

Angus MacInnis on Social Credit

Speaking in the House of Commons on March 11

THE (SOCIAL CREDIT) sub-amendment, is one which the C.C.F. regret, cannot support. It contains three sections, the first of which is an expression of regret, that the government has shown studied indifference to Social Credit financial proposals. The second is a regret that the government has failed to take up the Social Credit challenge to debate in the house certain aspects of 'Social Credit'. Surely no such proposals were ever made a part of a want of confidence resolution. What does it matter if the government has not done those things. Then, the last section is a regret that the government has not made legislative provision for the maintenance of purchasing power for the distribution of goods and services. All of us would agree with that. But if the assumption is that that, could only be done, or must be done, by the application of Social Credit principle, then we cannot agree with it.

(Mr. Green.)

Maldistribution

Yesterday my leader said the trouble today was not one of a scarcity of money, but a maldistribution of money. As a matter of fact up to a very few months ago it was not a scarcity of money, but too much money.

An hon. Member: We agree with that.

Mr. MacInnis: If you agree with it, and if that was the condition two months or six months ago, the question is not that there is less money today than there are goods. As a matter of fact the processes of production distribute always in wages, salaries, rent and profits enough money to consume the goods produced.

Mr. Blackmore: Never in your life.

Mr. MacInnis: Yes, that is the Social Credit argument. They assert one thing and I assert the opposite. And while I am not a



ANGUS MACINNIS, M.P.

Daniel, or any of the major or even the minor prophets, I am prepared to put my opinion against theirs any time. As I shall develop my argument, I shall have something to say along that line.

I maintain, and I think every economist of any note anywhere maintains, that the trouble with the capitalist system, with so-called free enterprise, is that it does not distribute equitably enough the fruits of industry so that the people can be provided with the clothing, food and shelter they need through our productive processes. That is the fact. But the reason it does not do that is, because it is not its purpose to do that. The purpose of industry is to produce profits for the owners of industry. The more that is put into wages or into any other costs, the less that goes into profits. If we do not understand that, I do not believe we can understand anything about our economic system. And until we understand that we will not understand how to apply remedies.

The hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore) complained yesterday, as he has on several other occasions—if "complained" is the right word—about his inability to make the members in the house understand the principles of Social Credit.

Finds S.C. Confusing

I have listened to the hon. member since 1935; and the more I listen to him the more confused I am. I am free to say that perhaps that is not his fault; it may be mine. I find however that I can understand other people when they are talking; I can understand what they mean. But I cannot understand the hon. member for Lethbridge or the others in the Social Credit party who deal with the theory of Social Credit; they are not understandable to me.

Mr. Blackmore: Give us an example.

Mr. MacInnis: I shall do that.

Mr. Shaw: Give us your amendment of 1935.

Mr. MacInnis: Speaking in the house on March 12, 1947, the hon. member for Lethbridge said, as reported at page 1309 of Hansard:

"Up to the present time there has been the danger, when banks have lent money, that they could not get their money back. It is obvious that with debt-free money going into circulation among the people the banks would have a far better chance of having their loans repaid. In many cases the loans would be partly if not wholly repaid with debt-free money. That is one way in which the debt-free money would be cancelled out of circulation. So there would not be the danger of too much of it being in circulation."

Doesn't Make Sense

If, that means, anything at all, it means that bank loans—in other words, debt money—are to be paid with debt-free money which, when the bankers receive it, they are going to cancel out so that there will not be too much money in circulation. If that makes sense to anyone I should like him to hold up his hand and then to explain it to the house. It does not make sense to me. Then we have this paragraph:

"The banks lend money for production purposes but not to pay interest. But interest is necessary to encourage the banks to lend money."

In other words, debt money is necessary to encourage the banks to lend debt money. Then it continues:

"The banks also never lend money to pay a profit. If we are to continue under our system of interest and profits the finest way to enable us to carry it on is to have debt-free money which can supply means for the payment of interest and profits. That is another way to cancel debt-free money out of circulation."

There again, when you pay debt-free money to pay interest and to pay profit, then the person receiving it cancels it. If he cancels it out, what has he got?

An hon. Member: Nothing.

Mr. MacInnis: Well, that is Social Credit. I have been trying to understand that sort of thing for the last fourteen years.

An hon. Member: Page the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Irvine).

Mr. MacInnis: If the hon. member for Cariboo understands it, he was never able to make me understand it.

Then, again, my hon. friends charge the Socialists and the C.C.F. with "favoring controls and regulations. They are fearful if that sort of thing is allowed to creep in, we will not be able to control it. As the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Shaw) said last night, bad men will get into almost any organization, and may take over control."

At the last session of parliament I asked the hon. member for Lethbridge a question, which is found at page 5005 of Hansard for 1948. I quote:

"Mr. MacInnis: I have been trying to grasp the principles of Social Credit. My understanding is that it is controlled free enterprise. Is that correct?"

Mr. Blackmore: I think you could say "controlled" or "regulated". It is difficult to get a word

which will carry the exact truth without an unfortunate connotation."

I might say that I am still trying to grasp those principles. Even after listening to my Social Credit friends I think it must be admitted that any controls that we would likely have under a C.C.F. or any other government would be the utmost freedom in comparison to the controls that would be necessary under Social Credit.

The high priest of Social Credit was brought out last night to bear witness. I refer to Major C. H. Douglas. I have in my hand a copy of "Social Credit" by C. H. Douglas. This is a revised edition, but I do not know the year of publication. At the back of the book is an appendix headed, "Draft Social Credit scheme for Scotland."

Scotland Testing Ground

It is rather interesting to note that Major Douglas should make Scotland a testing ground, for Social Credit. I imagine he felt that, if Social Credit would not work with the intelligence of the Scottish people, it would not work at all. For that he is to be commended. What is this plan? Section 1 reads:

"Obtain from existing sources, such as company balance sheets, land registration offices, and insurance companies, such information necessary to place a money valuation upon the whole of the capital assets of Scotland, such as land, roads, bridges, railways, canals, buildings, drainage and water schemes, minerals, semi-manufactured materials. . . . Add to this the sum representing the present commercial capitalized value of the population."

There was to be a census made and a value put on sewers, roads, cattle, hogs—

An hon. Member: And porridge. Mr. MacInnis: Yes, on oatmeal as well.

An hon. Member: And haggis. Mr. MacInnis: And a value was also to be put on human beings. The men, women and children of the country were to be given a value. I quote again:

"Such a figure exists and varies with the actuarial expectation of life and the plant capacity of the country, and is something like £10,000 for a citizen of the United States at the age of twenty-five."

This is the only Social Credit plan I have ever seen and apparently it would apply to other countries besides Scotland. They are going to place a commercial value on human beings. But they go further, and I quote from page 206:

"No transfer of real estate directly between either persons or

business undertakings will be recognized. Persons or business undertakings desiring to relinquish the control of real immovable estate will do so to the government, which will take any necessary steps to re-allot it to suitable applicants."

This from the people who shout about the socialization of land; but such things as this were never in any C.C.F. program at any time. Yet we find them here in the only Social Credit plan that has ever been drawn up. Yet Social Credit members talk about freedom. The hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Shaw) quoted Major Douglas last night. Does the hon. member for Peace River (Mr. Low) repudiate Major Douglas? Mr. Low: No.

Mr. MacInnis: These are Major Douglas's words. These are the words in the Bible of the Social Credit party.

Mr. Low: That is not what he said.

Mr. MacInnis: Those are the words of the high priest of the Social Credit party.

Mr. Blackmore: It is the hon. member's interpretation.

Mr. MacInnis: I think I can understand English. I have not time to read much more, but the following is found on page 210:

"Wage rates in all organized industries will be reduced by 25 per cent where such reduction does not involve a loss to the wage-earner exceeding 20 per cent of the sums received in the form of national dividend. The wage rates ruling in 1928 to be taken as the basis against which the reduction would be made."

"Any trade union violating a wage agreement to render its membership liable to suspension of national dividend, and any employers' organization committing a similar offence, to be liable to suspension of price assistance or wage reductions."

If you put a program like that into effect, and I submit that that is the only extant program of the Social Credit movement, without an iron-clad dictatorship you will be doing something that has never been done before.

Just for Scotland? Mr. Low: That is just the plan for Scotland.

Mr. MacInnis: If it is good enough for Scotland it ought to be good enough for any place else. My (Continued on page 8)

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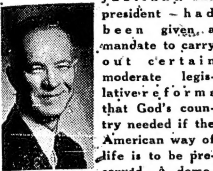
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THE PEOPLE SPEAK



LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Four months ago American labor groups, organized farmers and liberals with a small "Q" rallied behind President Truman on a "Fair Deal" program. They scored an outstanding success as far as "electing their man" is concerned. The Republicans, who are the counterpart of the Conservatives in Canada were routed from government control. Labor was



judgment - had been given, a mandate to carry out certain moderate legislative reforms that God's country needed if the American way of life is to be preserved. A democratic senate and house of representatives was returned to support President Truman's program. "Hopes run-high. Just as Canadian hopes run high when Liberals are returned to office on social security promises.

The stage was set to repeal the onerous Taft-Hartley Labor Act, which has been described as a labor straight-jacket. Minimum wage rates were to be lifted to 75 cents per hour. Colored citizens were to be assured employment privileges. Lynching was to be outlawed. A measure of price controls was to be established. Unemployment insurance extended, etc., etc. Nothing revolutionary by any means: just minimum adjustments necessary to preserve the private profit economy from dashing itself to pieces on the rocks of the approaching economic bust.

Well—four months have passed, with great fanfare the president was inaugurated. The senate got down to the business of implementing the promised program. Anxious eyes of millions of workers and farmers were watching the performance. Difficulties were reported, but hope still lingered in the hearts of millions of trustful people. Today that hope is flickering like a light about to go out.

"World Report," an American big business magazine of March 11, reports that the president's program has "bogged down." Labor leaders are not to get the Taft-Hartley Act repealed as promised. Only a few strings in the straight-jacket will be loosened. Fair employment practices legislation is to be abandoned. All the way down the line security legislation is to be forgotten. The only thing that is sure of passing is the rearmament spending on a gigantic scale. There will be no shelters for the shorn lamb. Henry Wallace and his third party supporters can say: "We told you so." Some talk has been heard about the president "barnstorming" the country in search of support for the "Fair Deal." Instead, the president is going for a much needed rest holiday.

And so, another chapter of broken promises is concluded in the great book of political opportunism. American capitalism is no different from capitalism anywhere else. The workers and the tillers of the soil cannot expect a fair deal from representatives of a different social outlook. Some-

POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Mr. Gordon Taylor, Social Credit, Drumheller, stated in the House the other day, it was wrong for Labor to take political action. He went on to say if Labor persisted in doing so, the government should cancel Section 83 of the Labor Act, which provides for Check-off of Union Dues. This, Mr. Taylor believes, would seriously effect Labor's finance and thereby prohibit them from carrying on this work. Of course, he did not state this, but in effect he said: "That during the last provincial election, some unions in Drumheller (which are C.C.F.) had assessed their membership for political purposes, and as he was deeply interested in the welfare of workers, he objected to this unscrupulous extraction of monies to be handed over to the C.C.F."

If Big Business can provide slush funds for the election of Mr. Taylor's kind, Labor certainly is entitled to the same privilege to elect the Ropers and Liesemers who champion the cause of the workers. The facts are, however, that not one union member was assessed by the C.C.L. in the last election. All political action contributions received were of a voluntary nature and was spent by Labor on radio and press publicity, and no cash donations were turned over to the C.C.F.

What does worry Mr. Taylor and his chums is that a concerted drive by organized labor and farmer would rid this province of the scourge of Social Credit, whose policies border on Fascism and whose principles are as phony as the plebiscite on rural electrification.

Labor at long last realizes that gains made by collective bargaining on the economic front are of little benefit and comfort if they are not accompanied by price control, adequate housing, job security, which are outside the realm of collective bargaining and definitely within the realm of political action. Yes, organized Labor now sees the way. They will take a bigger and more active part in Canada's politics as time goes on.

I would like to inform Mr. Taylor that if he is bent in playing the role of "Charlie McCarthy" for the Manufacturers' Association, that "Charlie" does neither the thinking nor the talking. He simply gets the laughs, as Mr. Liesemer, C.C.F., Calgary, so heartily and deservedly supplied.

JACK HAMPSON.
10128 - 98 St., Edmonton.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I think the postal department is the greatest example of Socialism. We have today the advantage of being able to send a letter of a certain weight anywhere in Canada for 4 cents, yet the average Gait, Tory or S.C. wouldn't call that Socialism. I have

how, and sometime they must organize their own political party, pick out their own leaders from among themselves and send them to the legislative chambers: miners, machinists, shop stewards, farmers and co-operators. Like the people of Britain did. They learned their lessons the hard way. Americans will learn the same way. Society learns only the hard way. But—it learns.

never been able to see why the railways, if nationalized, couldn't be run exactly like the post office or the Ontario Hydro. Everyone pays the same price per kilowatt under the Ontario Hydro. There is no reason I can see why a bushel of wheat shouldn't be worth as much in Spirit River as at Fort William. The sack of flour sells for the same price at Spirit River as at the mill where it is made. A pound of sugar sells for the same price anywhere in Canada. In the case of the railways and transporting of grain is there any reason why the total cost of transportation couldn't be averaged up and a rate set accordingly that would apply to grain anywhere.

I think the "People Weekly" could help a lot more to further the C.C.F. program if for instance they would take the Saskatchewan auto insurance plan and headline just what you get for your money one week; health and hospitalization, another week. Make it simple and factual. Another thing, C.C.F. officials, M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s need to be very careful at all times about making public statements for the opposition are clever at twisting and turning things around to their advantage and we

must remember we are greatly in the minority yet. Mr. Low took Mr. Bowerman's speech in Ottawa last year, and twisted it inside out; the same with Premier Douglas' charges against Tucker; the same also with Rod Young. It works all right with D'roe apparently but never seems to work to the advantage of the C.C.F. I agree with Mr. Roper that we have to get the C.C.F. policies over to a great number of voters.

EARL G. THOMLINSON.
Whitburn.

JAM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Anthony Eden, Personal Stuff and De Bunker have been indulging in a sweet and tacky argument about Jam. I like Jam too so please move over.

Mr. Eden says it is a currency jam. "Personal Stuff" says it's a trading jam. De Bunker says it's a profit jam, "accumulation of surplus values and all that." I do not deny the validity of their arguments but I wish to present another point of view. A shopkeeper must have a satisfactory margin between what he buys and what he sells or he cannot stay in business. An unsatisfactory margin is one of the difficulties besetting the British today. The British can sell a car in Canada and take home about a thousand bushels of wheat. If they can sell the same kind of car in Russia and

bring home fifteen hundred bushels of wheat they are going to do it regardless of whether or not there is a shortage of dollars. About a year ago a news item said a trade deal between the Russians and the British was "off" because the British asked too high a price for their machinery. Today we are being told that the British are paying higher prices for grain in Russia than in North America and that the trade deal with Russia is "on." I suspect that the price tags on the stuff is of secondary importance. What is of first importance is that machinery sold in Russia brings home more grain and stuff than if sold in North America. The same is true of the bacon and eggs deal with Poland. In other words the shopkeepers have a more satisfactory margin. The British are not worrying too much about Anthony Eden's currency jam, or De Bunker's surplus value jam so long as they have plenty of fruit jam which a satisfactory margin makes possible. In the impending reshuffle of markets and trading arrangements, workers and farmers need to be strongly organized in order to avoid an unfair share of any sacrifices involved. At the same time they need to remember that if they would keep their "jam" they must see that the other fellow has some also.

LESLIE FRITCHARD.
Wetaskiwin, R.R. 2.

Mosher Calls On

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Mosher, said labor wanted the human and material wealth of this great Dominion used for the benefit of all the people instead of for a few favored individuals. And, he added, organized labor is not asking anything for itself which it doesn't want everyone else in the nation to have.

Labor can't be Neutral. The C.C.L. president debunked the theory that labor should remain neutral, that it shouldn't enter politics. This proposal, he said, was propounded by big business representatives as well as by the Communists. He pointed out that Hitler too wanted surrounding nations to remain neutral while he raped them. The financial barons also wanted labor to remain neutral while they raided them.

In reply to the charge that there would be re-regimentation under a planned economy, Mr. Mosher pointed to the regimentation which exists under capitalism, such as relief lines.

Must Unite

Governments, he said, had found it increasingly necessary to inject themselves into industry, and he advised, the more governments find it necessary to do this the more necessary it is that labor must inject itself into government. Private enterprise advocates took the position that labor was good enough to do the production job but not good enough to sit in legislative halls and lay down laws. But, he said, it was only through political action that labor could win its objectives. Workers, he urged, must work incessantly shoulder to shoulder politically as well as economically. Otherwise, he warned, "you will find that your freedom, your liberty, the democratic institutions which you have will be swept away by a tide of Communism or Fascism, and we don't want that."

Murray Cotterill urged the workers to unite for political action. "We can," he said, be just as successful in the political field as we have been in winning economic

advances during the past 10 years. C.C.L. officers left Wednesday morning for Calgary where a union institute will be held this weekend.

REFUSE COMMITTEE ON VET PROBLEMS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Two C.C.F. members last week urged consideration of veterans' problems by a parliamentary committee, but were turned down by Veterans' Affairs Minister Gregg who refused to set up such a committee at this session. Eric McKay, (C.C.F., Weyburn)

argued that the committee was needed to consider particularly the needs of student veterans who are petitioning for a higher university training grant.

On Friday Percy Wright, (C.C.F., Melfort) urged consideration of the plight of widows of World War I veterans, who are seeking a pension.

The minister replied tersely that the committee will not be set up this year.

This humps on the camel, are masses of fat serving as a reserve store of food. With hard work or bad feeding, the hump dwindles almost to nothing.

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Mr. MacInnis: Yes, that is the Social Credit argument. They assert one thing and I assert the opposite. And while I am not a



ANGUS MACINNIS, M.P.

Daniel, or any of the major or even the minor prophets, I am prepared to put my opinion against theirs any time. As I shall develop my argument, I shall have something to say along that line.

I maintain, and I think every economist of any note anywhere maintains, that the trouble with the capitalist system, with the free-enterprise, is that it does not distribute equitably enough the fruits of industry, so that the people can be provided with the clothing, food, and shelter they need through our productive processes. That is the fact. But the reason it does not do that is because it is not its purpose to do that. The purpose of industry is to produce profits for the owners of industry. The more that is put into wages or into any other costs, the less that goes into profits. If we do not understand that, I do not believe we can understand anything about our economic system. And until we understand that we will not understand how to apply remedies.

The hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore) complained yesterday, as he has on several other occasions—if "complained" is the right word—about his inability to make the members in the house understand the principles of Social Credit.

Finds S.C. Confusing

I have listened to the hon. member since 1935, and the more I listen to him the more confused I am. I am free to say that perhaps that is not his fault; it may be mine. I find however that I can understand other people when they are talking; I can understand what they mean. But I cannot understand the hon. member for Lethbridge or the others in the Social Credit party, who deal with the theory of Social Credit; they are not understandable to me.

Mr. Blackmore: Give us an example.

Mr. MacInnis: I shall do that.

Mr. Shaw: Give us your amendment of 1935.

Mr. MacInnis: Speaking in the house on March 12, 1947, the hon. member for Lethbridge said, as reported at page 1309 of Hansard:

"Up to the present time there has been the danger, when banks have lent money, that they could not get their money back. It is obvious that with debt-free money going into circulation among the people the banks would have a far better chance of having their loans repaid. In many cases the loans would be partly if not wholly repaid with debt-free money. That is one way in which the debt-free money would be cancelled out of circulation. So there would not be the danger of too much of it being in circulation."

Doesn't Make Sense

If that means anything at all, it means that bank loans—in other words, debt money—are to be paid with debt-free money which, when the banker receives it, they are going to cancel out so that there will not be too much money in circulation. If that makes sense to anyone I should like him to hold up his hand and then to explain it to the house. It does not make sense to me. Then we have this paragraph:

"The banks lend money for production purposes but not to pay interest. But interest is necessary to encourage the banks to lend money."

In other words, debt money is necessary to encourage the banks to lend debt money. Then it continues:

"The banks also never lend money to pay a profit. If we are to continue under our system of interest and profits the finest way to enable us to carry it on is to have debt-free money which can supply means for the payment of interest and profits. That is another way to cancel debt-free money out of circulation."

There again, when you pay debt-free money to pay interest and to pay profit, then the person receiving it cancels it. If he cancels it out, what has he got?

An hon. Member: Nothing.

Mr. MacInnis: Well, that is Social Credit. I have been trying to understand that sort of thing for the last fourteen years.

An hon. Member: Page the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Irvine).

Mr. MacInnis: If the hon. member for Carleton understands it, he was never able to make me understand it.

Then, again, my hon. friends charge the Socialists and the C.C.F. with favoring controls and regulations. They are fearful of that sort of thing is allowed to creep in we will not be able to control it. As the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Shaw) said last night, bad men will get into almost any organization, and may take over control.

At the last session of parliament I asked the hon. member for Lethbridge a question, which is found at page 5605 of Hansard for 1948. I quote:

"Mr. MacInnis: I have been trying to grasp the principles of Social Credit. My understanding is that it is controlled free enterprise. Is that correct?"

"Mr. Blackmore: I think you could say 'controlled' or 'regulated'. It is difficult to get a word

which will carry the exact truth without an unfortunate connotation."

I might say that I am still trying to grasp those principles. Even after listening to, my Social Credit friends I think it must be admitted that any controls that we would likely have under a C.C.F. or any other government would be the utmost freedom in comparison to the controls that would be necessary under Social Credit.

The high priest of Social Credit was brought out last night to bear witness. I refer to Major C. H. Douglas. I have in my hand a copy of "Social Credit" by C. H. Douglas. This is a revised edition, but I do not know the year of publication. At the back of the book is an appendix headed, "Draft Social Credit scheme for Scotland."

Scotland Testing Ground

It is rather interesting to note that Major Douglas should make Scotland a testing ground for Social Credit. I imagine he felt that, if Social Credit would not work with the intelligence of the Scottish people, it would not work at all. For that he is to be commended. What is this plan? Section I reads:

"Obtain from existing sources, such as company balance sheets, land registration offices, and insurance companies, such information necessary to place a money valuation upon the whole of the capital assets of Scotland, such as land, roads, bridges, railways, canals, buildings, drainage and water schemes, minerals, semi-manufactured materials. Add to this the sum representing the present commercial capitalized value of the population."

There was to be a census made and a value put on sewers, roads, cattle, hogs—

An hon. Member: And porridge.

Mr. MacInnis: Yes, on oatmeal as well.

An hon. Member: And haggis.

Mr. MacInnis: And a value was also to be put on human beings. The men, women and children of the country were to be given a value. I quote again:

"Such a figure exists and varies with the actual expectation of life and the plant capacity of the country, and is something like £10,000 for a citizen of the United States at the age of twenty-five."

This is the only Social Credit plan I have ever seen and apparently it would apply to other countries besides Scotland. They are going to place a commercial value on human beings. But they go further, and I quote from page 206:

"No transfer of real estate directly between either persons or

business undertakings will be recognized. Persons or business undertakings desiring to relinquish the control of real immovable estate will do so to the government, which will take any necessary steps to re-allot it to suitable applicants.

This from the people who shout about the socialization of land, but such things as this were never in any C.C.F. program at any time. Yet we find them here in the only Social Credit plan that has ever been drawn up. Yet Social Credit members talk about freedom. The hon. member for Red Deer, (Mr. Shaw) quoted Major Douglas last night. Does the hon. member for Peace River, (Mr. Low) repudiate Major Douglas?

Mr. Low: No.

Mr. MacInnis: These are Major Douglas' words. These are the words in the Bible of the Social Credit Party.

Mr. Low: That is not what he said.

Mr. MacInnis: Those are the words of the high priest of the Social Credit party.

Mr. Blackmore: It is the hon. member's interpretation.

Mr. MacInnis: I think I can understand English. I have not time to read much more, but the following is found on page 210:

"Wage rates in all organized industries will be reduced by 25 per cent where such reduction does not involve a loss to the wage-earner exceeding 20 per cent of the sums received in the form of national dividend. The wage rates ruling in 1928 to be taken as the basis against which the reduction would be made."

"Any trade union violating a wage agreement, to render its membership liable to suspension of national dividend, and any employers' organization committing a similar offence, to be liable to suspension of price assistance or wage reductions."

If you put a program like that into effect, and I submit that that is the only extant program of the Social Credit movement, without an iron-clad dictatorship you will be doing something that has never been done before.

Just for Scotland—

Mr. Low: That is just the plan for Scotland.

Mr. MacInnis: If it is good enough for Scotland it ought to be good enough for any place else. My (Continued on page 8)

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK



LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Four months ago, American labor groups, organized farmers and liberals with a small "C" rallied behind President Truman on his "Fair Deal" program. They scored an outstanding success as far as "electing their man" is concerned. The Republicans, who are the counterpart of the Conservatives in Canada were routed from government control. Labor was



jubilant. The president - had been given a mandate to carry out certain moderate legislative reforms that God's country needed if the American way of life is to be preserved. A democratic senate and house of representatives was returned to support President Truman's program. Hopes run high. Just as Canadian hopes run high when Liberals are returned to office on social security promises.

The stage was set to repeal the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Labor Act, which has been described as a labor straight-jacket. Minimum wage rates were to be lifted to 75 cents per hour. Colored citizens were to be assured employment, privileges. Lynching was to be outlawed. A measure of price controls was to be established. Unemployment insurance extended, etc. etc. Nothing revolutionary by any means: just minimum adjustments necessary to preserve the private profit economy from dashing itself to pieces on the rocks of the approaching economic bust.

Well—four months have passed, with great fanfare the president was inaugurated. The senate got down to the business of implementing the promised program. Anxious eyes of millions of workers and farmers were watching the performance. Difficulties were reported, but hope still lingered in the hearts of millions of trustful people. Today that hope is flickering like a light about to go out. "World Report," an American big business magazine of March 11, reports that the president's program has "bogged down." Labor leaders are not to get the Taft-Hartley Act repealed as promised. Only a few strings in the straight-jacket will be loosened. Fair employment practices legislation is to be abandoned. All the way down the line security legislation is to be forgotten. The only thing that is sure of passing is the armament spending on a gigantic scale. There will be no shelters for the shorn lamb. Henry Wallace, and his third party supporters can say "we told you so!" Some talk has been heard about the president "barnstorming" the country in search of support for the "Fair Deal." Instead, the president is going for a much needed rest holiday.

And so, another chapter of broken promises is concluded in the great book of political opportunism. American capitalism is no different from capitalism anywhere else. The workers and farmers die. The workers and farmers of the soil cannot expect a fair deal from representatives of a different social outlook. Some-

POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir:—Mr. Gordon Taylor, Social Credit, Drumheller, stated in the House the other day, it was wrong for Labor to take political action. He went on to say if Labor persisted in doing so, the government should cancel Section 83 of the Labor Act, which provides for Check-off of Union Dues. This, Mr. Taylor believes, would seriously effect Labor's finance and thereby prohibit them from carrying on this work. Of course, he did not state this, but in effect he said: "That during the last provincial election, some unions in Drumheller (which are C.C.L.) had asserted their membership for political purposes, and as he was keenly interested in the welfare of workers, he objected to this unscrupulous extraction of monies to be handed over to the C.C.F."

If Big Business can provide lush funds for the election of Mr. Taylor's kind, Labor certainly is entitled to the same privilege to elect the Rupers and Liesmers who champion the cause of the workers. The facts are, however, that not one union member was assessed by the C.C.L. in the last election. All political action contributions received were of a voluntary nature and was spent by Labor on radio and press publicity, and no cash donations were turned over to the C.C.F.

What does worry Mr. Taylor and his chums is that a concerted drive by organized Labor and farmer would rid this province of the scourge of Social Credit, whose policies border on Fascism and whose principles are as phony as the plebiscite on rural electrification.

Labor at long last realizes that gains made by collective bargaining on the economic front are of little benefit and comfort if they are not accompanied by price control, adequate housing, job security, which are outside the realm of "collective" bargaining and definitely within the realm of political action. Yes, organized Labor now sees the way. They will take a bigger and more active part in Canada's politics as time goes on.

I would like to inform Mr. Taylor that, if he is bent in playing the role of "Charlie McCarthy" for the Manufacturers' Association, that "Charlie" does neither the thinking nor the talking. He simply gets the laughs, as Mr. Liesmer, C.C.F. Calgary, so heartily and deservedly supplied.

JACK HAMPSON.
10128 - 98 St., Edmonton.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I think the postal department is the greatest example of Socialism. We have today the advantage of being able to send a letter of a certain weight anywhere in Canada for 4 cents, yet the average Grit, Tory or S.C. wouldn't tell that Socialism. I have

how and sometime they must organize their own political party, pick out their own leaders from among themselves and send them to the legislative chambers: miners, machinists, shop stewards, farmers and co-operators. Like the people of Britain did. They learned their lessons the hard way. Americans will learn the same way. Society learns only the hard way. But—it learns.

never been able to see why the railways, if nationalized, couldn't be run exactly like the post office or the Ontario Hydro. Everyone pays the same price per kilowatt under the Ontario Hydro. There is no reason I can see why a bushel of wheat shouldn't be worth as much in Spirit River as at Port William. The sack of flour sells for the same price at Spirit River as at the mill where it is made. A pound of sugar sells for the same price anywhere in Canada. In the case of the railways and transporting of grain is there any reason why the total cost of transportation couldn't be averaged up and a rate set accordingly that would apply to grain anywhere.

I think the "People's Weekly" could help a lot more to further the C.C.F. program if for instance they would take the Saskatchewan auto insurance plan and headline it just what you get for your money one week; health and hospitalization, another week. Make it simple and factual. Another thing, C.C.F. officials, M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s need to be very careful at all times about making public statements for the opposition are clever at twisting and turning things around to their advantage and we

must remember we are greatly in the minority yet. Mr. Low took Mr. Bowerman's speech in Ottawa last year and twisted it inside out; the same with Premier Douglas' charges against Tucker; the same also with Rod Young. It works all right with Drew apparently but never seems to work to the advantage of the C.C.F. I agree with Mr. Roper that we have to get the C.C.F. policies over to a great number of voters.

EARL G. THOMLINSON,
Whitburn.

JAM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Anthony Eden, Personal Stuff and De Bunker have been indulging in a "sweet" and tacky argument about jam. I like jam too so please move over.

Mr. Eden says it is a currency jam. Personal Stuff says it's a trading jam. De Bunker says it's a profit jam, "accumulation of surplus values and all that."

I do not deny the validity of their arguments but I wish to present another point of view. A shopkeeper must have a satisfactory margin between what he buys and what he sells or he cannot stay in business. An unsatisfactory margin is one of the difficulties besetting the British today. The British can sell a car in Canada and take home about a thousand bushels of wheat. If they can sell the same kind of car in Russia and

bring home fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, they are going to do it regardless of whether or not there is a shortage of dollars. About a year ago a news item said a trade deal between the Russians and the British was "off" because the British asked too high a price for their machinery. Today we are being told that the British are paying higher prices for grain in Russia than in North America and that the trade deal with Russia is "on." I suspect that the price tags on the stuff is of secondary importance. What is of first importance is that machinery sold in Russia brings home more grain and stuff than if sold in North America. The same is true of the bacon and eggs deal with Poland. In other words the shopkeepers have a more satisfactory margin. The British are not worrying too much about Anthony Eden's currency jam or De Bunker's surplus value jam so long as they have plenty of fruit jam which a satisfactory margin makes possible.

In the impending reshuffle of markets and trading arrangements, workers and farmers need to be strongly organized in order to avoid an unfair share of any sacrifices involved. At the same time they need to remember that if they would keep their "jam" they must see that the other fellow has some also.

LESLIE PRITCHARD.

Wetaskiwin, R.R. 2.

Mosher Calls On

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Mosher said labor wanted the human and material wealth of this great Dominion used for the benefit of all the people instead of for a few favored individuals. And, he added, organized labor is not asking anything for itself which it doesn't want everyone else in the nation to have.

Labor Can't be Neutral

The C.C.L. president debunked the theory that labor should remain neutral, that it shouldn't enter politics. This proposal, he said, was pronounced by big business representatives as well as by the Communists. He pointed out that Hitler too wanted surrounding nations to remain neutral while he raped them. The financial barons also wanted labor to remain neutral while they raided them.

In reply to the charge that there would be regimentation under a planned economy, Mr. Mosher pointed to the regimentation which exists under capitalism, such as relief lines.

Must Unite

Governments, he said, had found it increasingly necessary to inject themselves into industry, and, he advised, the more governments find it necessary to do this the more necessary it is that labor must inject itself into government. Private enterprise advocates took the position that labor was good enough to do, the production job but not good enough to sit in legislative halls and lay down laws. But, he said, it was only through political action that labor could win its objectives. Workers, he urged, must work incessantly shoulder to shoulder politically as well as economically. Otherwise, he warned, "you will find that your freedom, your liberty, the democratic institutions which you love, will be swept away by a tide of Communism or Fascism, and we won't want either."

Murray Cottle urged the workers to unite for political action. We can, he said, be just as successful in the political field as we have been in winning economic

advances during the past 10 years. C.C.L. officers left Wednesday morning for Calgary where a union institute will be held this weekend.

REFUSE COMMITTEE ON VET PROBLEMS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Two C.C.F. members last week urged consideration of veterans' problems by a parliamentary committee, but were turned down by Veterans' Affairs Minister Gregg who refused to set up such a committee at this session. Eric McKay, (C.C.F., Weyburn)

argued that the committee was needed to consider particularly the needs of student veterans who are petitioning for a higher university training grant.

On Friday Percy Wright, (C.C.F., Melfort) urged consideration of the plight of widows of World War I veterans, who are seeking a pension.

The minister replied tersely that the committee will not be set up this year.

The humps on the camel are masses of fat serving as a reserve store of food. With hard work or bad feeding, the hump dwindles almost to nothing.

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PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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OH YEAH?

PROBABLY THE Alberta leader of the C.C.F. should have known better. In the legislature last week he went a bit out of his way to compliment the government on some features of its budget for the coming year. He even went so far as to say that he believed the government had provided as much for expansion of services in 1949-50 as the revenues of the province would warrant. Furthermore, said the C.C.F. leader, the budget provided for some things for which the C.C.F. members had been fighting ever since they entered the legislature.

But apparently the government of the day doesn't accept with good grace the compliments of its opponents. Press reports indicate that Premier Manning replied to Mr. Roper by suggesting that the C.C.F. had decided to call it a day; that the C.C.F. leader had thrown in the sponge.

Our comment on that would best be expressed in a phrase of current slang: "Oh yeah?"

IT WILL COME SOME DAY

AS REPORTED in the *People's Weekly* last week, the committee appointed last year to study all phases of automobile insurance in its report to the legislature recommended almost exactly nothing. It specifically recommended against compulsory public liability insurance to be issued, at cost with the license.

C.C.F. members of the legislature did not permit the report to be adopted without getting the members of the house on record. They introduced as an amendment the demand for compulsory insurance at cost made by farm, municipal, labor and other Alberta organizations in their resolutions on the matter at their provincial conventions.

The amendment was defeated with every Social Creditor, the one Liberal who was in the house at the time and the Independent member, who was a member of the committee, voting against what the farm, labor and municipal organizations have asked for.

However, the C.C.F. members have fought for many other things and have been defeated time after time. But by this means public attention has been called to the proposals involved and public opinion in their favor developed to the extent that the government dared not refuse any longer to accept them.

It will be the same with the C.C.F. proposal for automobile insurance.

A POOR RECORD

SPEAKING IN the election campaign last August Premier Manning said there were 3,370 farms in Alberta which had, up to that time, obtained electricity from the power companies. In his budget speech last week he announced that the number of electrified farms at the end of December, 1948, was 3,532, in other words there were 162 connections in the last six months of the year.

The Minister of Industries and Labor made the further announcement that there would be three hundred more farms get electricity in 1949.

This is a poor record. The minister admitted that there were 12,955 Manitoba farms already electrified. Five thousand more will receive electricity in 1949. Therefore at the end of the present year there will be 38,000 farm homes in Manitoba which will enjoy the benefits of electricity compared to 3,832 in Alberta.

It was no wonder, then, that the C.C.F. members of the legislature felt it incumbent upon them to move an amendment to the budget regretting that no adequate provision had been made by the government for rural electrification in the province. That their amendment was supported by not a single Social Credit member shows that the dictates of the party and not the needs of the people of their constituencies regulates Social Credit votes in the legislature.

MORE CENTRALIZATION

THE ALBERTA Minister of Municipal Affairs has made an announcement in the legislature that should receive the attention of everyone who is interested in education. An experiment will be made, he said, with municipal councils which will have under their direction all phases of municipal government, including education.

In view of the protest which was made by teachers' organizations and school trustees last year when the municipal act was amended to give some control over school expenditures to municipal councils, it can be expected that there will be no little opposition to Mr. Gerhart's proposal.

There is a good reason why school boards are separated from municipal councils. Education of children is more important than any other municipal function. It should be directed by persons elected for the specific task and it should not have to compete with culverts for the attention of a municipal councillor.

The Alberta Council of Education will no doubt have something to say about the government's latest move toward centralization.

THE THIRD COLUMN

COMPETITION, WHERE ART THOU?

Calgary Albertan, March 11:
"Vancouver, March 10 (CP)—Vancouver's civic finance committee is unhappy today because higher interest rates must be paid on 1949 borrowings."

"And, they blame bonding houses for creating what is termed a 'small monopoly'."

"The financiers banded together to offer a single tender on a \$7,236,000 issue, boosting the interest rate to 3.95 per cent compared with 3.69 in 1948. It means a loss of approximately \$200,000 to the city."

"We're faced with a small monopoly," said Ald. J. D. Cornett. "It looks like the bond firms got together, decided there would be no competition and raised the interest rates."

"The dealers said they formed a syndicate to handle the issue because of its size."



TABLES HAVE TURNED

Commenting on the economic crisis in Argentina, Toronto Saturday Night says:

"The Argentine authorities have only themselves to blame if they find few sympathizers in their troubles. At a time of great need and hunger, they demanded extortionist prices for their meat and grain. They acted as though the world needed them, and they didn't need the world's goodwill."

"But how quickly the tables have turned on them! With the recovery of agriculture in Europe and bumper crops in the United States to back up the Marshall Plan, half of the current Argentine wheat crop still lies in storage, and former customers are soured. Even if she could recover their goodwill, Argentina cannot easily put herself in a competitive position again."

Alberta Wheat Pool Budget
March 4, 1949.



"A C.C.F. DANGER"

The Tory Ottawa Journal states in an editorial that it does not expect the C.C.F. to come to power in Canada at the next election. It goes on to say, however, that:

"There is nevertheless a C.C.F. danger. The danger of the older parties bidding against the C.C.F., adopting its policies, appeasing it, yielding to its ways. What this weakness may mean, what it can spell out in the direction of our government, we have seen in recent years. For what we have seen is a Liberal Government, professing allegiance to free enterprise, betraying both its liberalism and free enterprise by surrender to the C.C.F., appeasing it, courting it, accepting it as an ally, adopting its ways. Far more powerful than the Liberal caucus was Mr. M. J. Coldwell in moulding the effacement of Government legislation. Far more of Mr. Coldwell's ideas than the ideas of the rank and file of the Liberal party went into our statutes—and certainly more of Mr. Coldwell's ideas and technique into their administration. Controls, questionnaires, directives, boards, committees, commissions, quotas, embargoes—all are the very essence of the Socialist philosophy."

The editorial concludes that the C.C.F. needn't care if it loses the election if it can continue to get what it wants in Parliament.

FOOTPRINTS

DEMOCRACY—A SOCIAL FAITH

BY J. P. GRIFFIN



"Too long have I been living where men hate peace, however peaceably I talk, they are for war."

WE FURTHER believe that the methods of peace are superior to those of war in settling differences of opinion between men. In all probability the time has gone by forever when a people can stay safely at home while the army fights its battles for it on another continent. In total war the war is upon every man's doorstep, and when the bombers are out it may be safer standing in the firing line, than it is to be seated at the fireside.

Furthermore the price which the victors (?) are called upon to pay, in inconveniences caused by the disruption of trade, is just about equal to the unpleasant effects which the vanquished have to endure. The myth of national sovereignty whose preservation is supposed to excuse its possessors from any breaches of the moral law, must cease its hold over the lives of man. With the sabre-toothed tiger, and the dog, it must become a relic of social forms which are of no further use in the upward struggle of our race.

Consider for a moment the value of one human being. Compare if you will the faded wealth of the Indies with the hundred-weight or so of flesh and blood that housed the spirit of a Turner, a Mozart, or a Shakespeare; and say, in terms of value, which is the

greater. Then remember that in the last twenty-five years we may have destroyed hundreds of such geniuses, and ask what area of land anywhere on the face of the globe has been worth such a price.

Dr. Schweitzer tells us that during the first world war it became known to the African tribe with which he was living that ten of the whites who had gone home to fulfil their military duties had been killed. "This made a great impression on the natives," Ten met, killed already in this war," said an old Pahouin, "why then don't the tribes meet for a palaver? How can they pay for all these dead men? For what the natives it is a rule that those who fall by a war, whether on the victorious or on the defeated side, must be paid for by the other side." We, too, may ask ourselves today, who will pay for all these dead men?

But a love of peace does not necessarily mean a surrender to force. Democratic Socialism will some day settle disputes between nations by due processes of law, in the way in which they are settled between civilians now. They will not allow private corporations in search of profits to secretly arm their enemies. But until a world order is established, and as long as the capitalist mania for mass murder persists, democracies must know how to protect themselves, and when dictators insist on playing rough, they will find that democracies can play rough too!

As The Election Pot Boils

By Ernie Cook

C.C.F. Provincial Organizer

REPORTS FROM Ottawa leave little doubt that 1949 will be an election year. June, July, August to October? Take your pick! Prime Minister St. Laurent recently told a gathering he did not know the date and didn't know who did.

The C.C.F. Position

The C.C.F. has made gains in B.C.; has regained any loss there may have been in Saskatchewan; is stronger in Manitoba, and in Ontario is confident of winning at least 20 seats. Boundaries of provincial and federal ridings in Ontario are nearly the same. The C.C.F. has 20 seats in the provincial parliament there.



No Majority? Quebec may split. The Maritimes will. The C.C.F. has a good chance in Newfoundland. The national outlook for the C.C.F. is good enough to produce one of two interesting possibilities. The C.C.F. could be the official opposition; or hold the balance of power as between forces of Duplessis-Drew-Loew.

The Alberta Position

Alberta has nominated in two rural constituencies: Jasper-Edson and Wetaskiwin. In both these the C.C.F. was a good second in the election of 1945; as it was in Edmonton East. Harold Bronson, a vigorous campaigner with personality, ambition and ability, is the C.C.F. candidate chosen for

Jasper-Edson. There is a changing feeling in that constituency. The present M.P. can substantiate no claim to effective service to the electorate. He has made a speech each year in parliament to prove he shouldn't be there at all, because there is no legal Canadian Constitution, and consequently no legal parliament.

This may be the time when his constituents believe him. He has written a letter to say in effect that it makes little difference about a marketing board for coarse grains. (Such a letter is on file here).

Stevens in Wetaskiwin

Wilbert Stevens, farmer-school teacher of Falun was the choice of a Wetaskiwin C.C.F. convention. He polled second in that constituency in 1945. Well known, well liked by everyone who knows him, whether political friend of political foe — Wilbert made friends both for himself and the C.C.F. in the last election campaign and will be a strong contender. The political arena in this constituency is confused. Norman Jaques, who was a Douglas Social Creditor, died suddenly as the session was about to open at Ottawa.

Refused S.C. Space

Mr. Jaques had come to be a problem to Manning and the Social Credit League of Alberta, along with such funny fellows as Ansley, Bouteiller, Tomyn, perhaps some other under cover Douglasite provincial M.L.A.'s, and Pat Ashby, the great political humorist from

(Continued on Page 6)

The Honor Roll...

Wetaskiwin—Henry Young	\$101.00
Bruce—S. Leford	\$51.00
Lacombe—Robert Carlyle	\$35.00
Lac Ste. Anne—C. Keeley and J. Patrick	\$34.00
Lacombe—Leon Armstrong	\$32.00
Sedgewick—P. Wm. Kobitzsch	\$32.00
Wetaskiwin—James Pullen	\$32.00
Ponoka—Ben Gunn	\$24.00
Edmonton—Mary Crawford	\$22.00
Norman Arnold	\$18.00
Jean McNeely	\$10.00
Didbury—R. C. Bell	\$15.00
Red Deer—D. C. Dandell	\$15.00
Pincher Creek—W. J. White	\$14.00
Acadia—Coronation—J. Laing	\$12.00
Sedgewick—K. W. Sparks	\$12.00
Bow Valley—Empress—Alex MacLachlan	\$12.00
Lac Ste. Anne—R. K. Hansen	\$12.00
Leduc—C. King	\$10.00
Bruce—Wm. Laskoski	\$8.00
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HOME COOKING SALE AT MARKET SATURDAY

The regular monthly meeting of the Edmonton-Women's C.C.F. Club was held at the home of Mrs. P. McDougall on Monday night with Mrs. K. Sivertsen and Mrs. Wm. McEachern as co-hostesses. Final arrangements were made for the sale of home cooking and aprons and lunch to be held at the Market all day Saturday, March 19.

Remember... you saw it in the "People's Weekly"
Patronize Our Advertisers

Convenes C.C.F. Banquet



MRS. J. W. ADAIR,

who is in charge of the arrangements for the annual Edmonton C.C.F. banquet at the Seven Seas on Wednesday, March 23 at 6:15 p.m. Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A. and A. J. E. Lisemore, M.L.A. will be guest speakers. Ticket reservations may be made by phoning Mrs. Adair, 31615 or Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, 33988 not later than Monday, March 21. Tickets are \$1.25.

Calling All Women

By Jennie Elliott

Present day problems of provincial and local governments peculiarly concern women. Or they should do so. We women must accept responsibility first of all to understand the problems ourselves. And that will take some doing. Then we can insist on seeking solutions in accordance with common sense and human kindness.

Surely no woman can read of growing juvenile delinquency and think of the unhappy and inadequate homes which are so frequently its cause without anxiety. Surely our indignation is roused by the attempt of our Alberta Health Department to camouflage the shameful conditions regarding Child Welfare by attacking recognized Canadian authorities whose findings called our attention to these conditions. Surely the worldwide struggle to preserve and develop human freedom and human rights reminds us each that knowledge, and so educational opportunity alone is the only true basis for democratic freedom, and that adequate educational opportunity is being denied thousands of Alberta children. This, while our government rolls up millions in the earnings of our oil and other resources.

These problems are the proper responsibilities of women. Our Government will act to remedy them only when we show them that they must.

From the Press of an Alberta city we glean the news:

(a) That on Tuesday, March the first, juveniles, aged 16, 15 and 13 respectively were twice in

provided a busy day and plans were laid for continuation of the membership drive, election organization and future "People's Weekly" and general propaganda conduct.

Mrs. Nellie Peterson, Provincial President, was chairman.

one day taken into custody for stealing two different autos;

(b) That ten juveniles will face charges in juvenile court in connection with the theft, during the last week-end of February, of sports equipment and other supplies from the training centre at No. 2 Wireless School; and that one of these, a nine year old boy ran away from home following the theft.

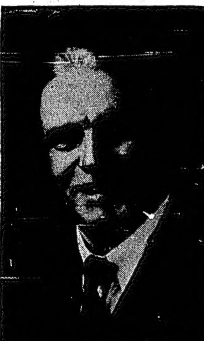
Women and men, too, must be shocked by the picture of heart-break and misery in the homes affected. It is some other home today. It may be yours tomorrow. Surely it is time our Welfare Department ceased to justify itself and went to work. These unhappy children are in serious danger of becoming criminals unless they are helped NOW.

Dr. Cross tries to repudiate the Welfare Report of Dr. Whittom on the ground that she is not a trained social worker. Then he proceeds to argue that it is a serious offence on Dr. Whittom's part to suggest the desirability of having trained social workers on the staff of our Welfare Service.

Make up your mind Dr. Cross. Please do. Either it is good business to train welfare workers, or it is not.

The fact is, of course, that Dr. Whittom's job in Alberta was not the practice of Social Welfare, but the organizing of information on that practice. She was employed to collect and co-ordinate facts assembled by the most highly trained available and practicing experts in the field who came to the province for that purpose from all over the continent. Her job was to organize the information and experience of trained social workers and to prepare it for publication. For such a task Dr. Whittom is excellently trained. Don't try to confuse the issue in such fashion, Dr. Cross.

Ace Canvasser



HENRY G. YOUNG,

who tops the list of canvassers in the Honor Roll list this week with a total of \$101 collected in memberships and "People's Weekly" subscriptions.

Board Hears Report

CCF NOMINATIONS FOR FEDERAL VOTE

While the conduct of the federal election campaign in Alberta will be decentralized as much as possible, the C.C.F. Provincial Board in session at the Labor Temple, Edmonton, over the week-end, decided that energetic action would be encouraged throughout the province.

It was indicated that nominations may be made in most of the constituencies. Board members from each federal constituency were agreed that the overall position of the C.C.F. in Canada demands vigorous presentation of C.C.F. material in this province.

Woodsworth House

Elmer Roper, Provincial Leader, who was asked by the convention to investigate the possibility of purchasing and outfitting a provincial C.C.F. home in Edmonton, to be known in common with other such properties in other provinces as "Woodsworth House," reported a successful negotiation.

The new premises will be at 10140 - 107th Street. The report was received with enthusiasm by the members of the Board.

Discussion regarding finance, radio, personnel, policy and tactics

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2. To meet Mr. Roper.
3. Eat—music and entertainment.

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Conroy Points To Huge Profits

Companies Can Afford Higher Wages

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"The fact that Canadian companies are showing the highest profit in their history proves our contention that workers are entitled to higher wages," Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, said this week. "On the basis of their own published record companies have no excuse to use wage increases as an excuse for higher prices."

"Labor, representing the largest purchasing group in the country, is anxious to see prices brought down to reasonable levels. At the same time workers are entitled to wages which provide them with a decent standard of living. Too many Canadians are today below that standard and with these huge profits there is no excuse for this condition continuing."

The Congress statement was based on official Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures showing 1947 profits before taxes at \$1,821,000,000. This represented an increase of over 28% above 1946 figures, which Finance Minister Abbott described in his 1947 budget speech as "at an abnormally high level."

The 1947 profits after taxes were \$1,017,000,000, an increase of over 35% above 1946. There was also the possibility that other profits had been concealed by charging heavy amounts to depreciation, charging new investments to operations or setting up large contingency funds needlessly.

Concentrated in Small Group
The Congress said that Bank of Canada figures for 665 companies showed a heavy concentration of the profits among a comparatively few companies. A mere 5.6% of

the companies with assets exceeding \$10,000,000 got over 50% of the profits.

"It is too early to know to what extent profits in 1948 exceeded even the unprecedented levels of 1947," the Congress Research Department reported. "All indications, however, point to an appreciable increase. A preliminary survey of 91 companies, whose financial statements were reported in the 'Financial Post,' show that profits before taxes rose from \$265,000,000 in 1947 to \$315,000,000 in 1948, an increase of almost 19%; while profits after taxes went up from \$150,000,000 to \$188,000,000, an increase of over 25%."



JOHN FISHER,

has made a career of telling Canada about itself. To outsiders he often sounds like a super-patriot glorying in the growth and decrying the shortcomings of his country. He may sound that way to some Canadians, too, but to others his is a welcome voice each week, spurring the national conscience. The CBC calls him its "roving reporter," and gives him a fifteen-minute period (CBW, 6:15 p.m.; CBK, CBX, 5:15 p.m.) each Sunday on the Trans-Canada network in which to report his observations.

Knowles Scores Gov't

IS NOT PAYING 75% OF PENSIONS

OTTAWA, (CPA).—With six of the nine provinces now paying supplementary grants of \$5 or \$10, the federal government is getting away with far less than the 75% of old age pensions which they agreed to pay, S.H. Knowles, (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) charged in the Commons on March 11th.

He asked Health Minister Martin if it wasn't time to bring in an amendment to the Old Age Pension Act, boosting the pension to \$50 a month (instead of the present \$30). The federal government would become responsible for 75% of the larger sum.

Mr. Martin retorted with some show of temper that "it was not correct to say that, under the Act, the federal government is not paying its 75% share." Of course, he admitted, some provinces are paying additional supplements, and there was "nothing to prevent the provinces paying \$50 a month if they want to."

TELLS OF NEGLECT INDIAN CHILDREN

OTTAWA, (CPA).—At least one thousand treaty Indian children, wards of the federal government, are without school facilities in northern Saskatchewan, according to E. L. Bowerman, (C.C.F., Prince Albert) who devoted his Throne Speech address to the shocking plight of Indians particularly in regard to education.

Mr. Bowerman accused the government of shoving the desperately needed revision of the Indian Act. They seemed to feel it could wait until after the election.

"It seems to me that the government's refusal up to now to reconstitute the Committee on Indian Affairs, or to mention it in the Speech from the Throne, is evidence that they have decided to drop the whole matter," Mr. Bowerman said.

The parliamentary committee has been set up at three successive sessions, 1946, 1947 and 1948, and has called 122 witnesses and received 411 written briefs.

Without attempting to describe the situation all across the country, Mr. Bowerman gave an account of the neglect at his own back door, in northern Saskatchewan.

"We Indians feel that we have not been treated in the past as if we were members of the human family, or like citizens of Canada. Nor do we feel that we are at present considered worthy to participate in the benefits arising from the modern way of thinking. . . . Is there a special justice for Indians?"

As The Election

(Continued from Page 4)

Edmonton East. Jacques' writings were banned from the columns of the Social Creditor. Mr. Ansley was his long-time supporter and has been reported as saying he will be a nominee at the Wetaskiwin S.C. convention. It will be an opportunity for Manning Social Credit-Tory alliance to deceitfully ignore Ansley or take some definite position. Anyhow it promises special political interest in the campaign. The C.C.F. will be the real force in these constituencies.

On March 19th a meeting is to be held at Daysland, to determine action to be taken in Camrose constituency. Battle River C.C.F. members meet in Vermilion on Wednesday, March 23rd. This may be a nominating convention if those attending so decree. What about other constituencies in Alberta?

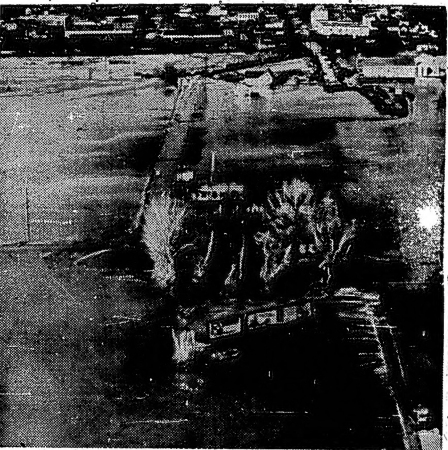
Calgary and Edmonton have good organizations and will certainly be in a position to take definite action. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have already given consideration and other constituency groups are asked to get together, contact the provincial office and make decision on their future activities soon.

Exchanges Job With British Girl



Mary Uglianitz, (left) the 22-year old Bayonne, N.J. girl who swapped jobs with a British worker for a month, finds that five o'clock means quitting time in England just the way it did in her factory. The job exchange was arranged to spread understanding among British and American workers.

Good for the Fish



Water, water everywhere, as far as the eye could see. That's the way this Missouri Valley town looked when the Boyer river overflowed its banks and crippled community life. The busiest workers were the ones who could row boats.

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Miss Rangarao at the British Broadcasting Corporation microphone. Miss Rangarao is at present in England gathering material for a series of talks on the Social Services of Great Britain. She is a graduate of Madras College and a former Principal of the Central College for Women at Nagpur. During the war she was a Deputy Commander of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India). She has come to England on a special deputation to advise the High Commissioner for India on educational, and allied problems, and is exceptionally well qualified to explain to listeners in India and Pakistan the significance of Britain's achievements in this field.

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At the end of the first week away from home on a new job, the young husband wrote to his wife: "Made foreman—feather in my cap."

After the second week he wrote, "Made manager—another feather in my cap."

After the third week he wired: "Fixed—send money."

His wife telegraphed back: "Use feathers, fly home."

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LABOR DIRECTORY

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Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1025, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, Charles D. Blair, 10220 17th Street; Vice-President, J. D. Pollard, 5328 101st Ave.; Treasurer, J. W. S. Smith, 11882 96th Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

General Workers of America Local 120, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, Percy Williamson, 9448 106th Ave.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9817 9th Avenue.

FIRE FIGHTERS' No. 209, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, A. J. G. Graham, 14609 - 101 Ave., Sec.-Treas., J. Graham, 11947 - 92 St., Edmonton.

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Local 233 (Burns)—Second Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8 p.m.
Local 243 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.
Local 240 (Swills)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.
Local 310 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; Ritzville Community Hall—8:00 p.m.
Local 348 (Horse Coop)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
Local 390 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.

Knowles Pleads For Contributory Pensions

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Marshalling figures to show that the percentage of Canadians who can provide for their old age is pitifully small and becoming smaller, Stanley Knowles, (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) delivered a strong appeal to the government on March 3rd to "put our provision for old age security on a firm foundation" by introducing a contributory scheme.

Mr. Knowles made no apology for once more devoting his address in the Throne Speech debate to old age pensions. He had sought for several years to call attention to the growing urgency of the problem. This year Mr. Knowles assembled for the first time statistics giving a clear picture of the old age insecurity which prevails in Canada.

In spite of increased interest in pension benefits in recent years, only at most 880,000 Canadians, out of the total adult group between 20 and 60 years of 6,676,700 people, are today making some provision for their old age. The calculation included various forms of private annuities, bank savings, retirement benefits, pension schemes and so on, many of which were extremely low.

87% in 1971
With the increasing number of old people in proportion to the rest of the population, this means that "when we reach the year 1971, out of 1,523,000 people who will be 65 years of age or over, not more than 13% of them will have any retirement benefits."

Emphasis Is On

(Continued from page 1)
to pay for it. Already a considerable proportion of the outlay being made is raised outside the province. There is such a thing as going too far too fast, as Saskatchewan is in danger of finding out.

Charge "Spending Foolishly"
And this comes from the very people who in 1945 sabotaged a national program of social services, which would have spread some of the benefit of Ontario's high taxable income over the regions where that wealth is primarily produced. The Conservatives prevented that redistribution of wealth, but are not even using what they have to give the Ontario people a decent standard of social services. And when Saskatchewan goes ahead on her own to create a standard of welfare more than twice as high as Ontario's, the Tories accuse her of spending foolishly!

How snug must be that ivory tower in the editorial office of the "Globe and Mail"! There George smirks down on the antics of chum George, and labels the work of mercy an extravagance.

Howe Stalls Again

(Continued from page 1)
to interest of coarse grain producers but giving "full consideration" to needs of the livestock industry as well.
In February a committee representing western farm organizations and governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba met with Mr. Howe to press for action on the government sale of coarse grains. This is the first statement by Mr. Howe in answer to that delegation.

Mr. Knowles said, "1,300,000 people over 65 will have no provision of their own for their old age."

Today, Mr. Knowles pointed out, the government pays an old age pension to only 41% of the country's elderly citizens. That percentage would be sharply increased in a few years.

"Surely this makes it evident," he said, "the time has come to put our provision for old age security on a firm foundation. The only way it can be done is by an over-all contributory plan which calls for one contribution from the people of this country, in return for which there will be coverage for all the things that hit individual citizens from the cradle to the grave."

Industrial pension schemes were inadequate and had the bad effect of causing employers to refuse to hire men of forty or older, because they were too near the pension age.

"The only answer is an over-all plan that will take in every one," Mr. Knowles stressed.

Urges \$60 a Month
The Winnipeg member thought the government should immediately increase the pension to \$60 a month at age 65, doing away with the "degrading" means test. Then they should get to work to introduce without delay a sound over-all scheme of social security, based on a contributory plan.

Mr. Knowles pointed out that even the arch-Tory, Winston Churchill, had strongly supported national security insurance, describing it as a means of "bringing the magic of averages to the rescue of millions."

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Tired Customer: "Well, whatta yuh know? It's still warm."

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Quebec Says 'No'

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The Dominion Government is not making any further effort to pave the way for a national contributory social security plan, Prime Minister St. Laurent told Stanley Knowles, (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre) in answer to a question in the House of Commons on March 9.

The prime minister said that in 1945, when the Dominion-Provincial Conference failed to reach agreement, one province had stated definitely that it would not admit any change in the B.N.A. Act to make the social security program possible. There had been no change in the attitude of that province since.

"Is one province going to be able to veto something which most Canadians want?" Knowles demanded. He got no reply.

Mr. Drew asked St. Laurent to name the "one province."

"Quebec," said the prime minister.

"Your friend Duplessis," came a chorus from back benches.

Will Prosecute

(Continued from Page 1)
chewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The last effort of the federal government, to bring combines to justice fizzled out in an Ontario court last year. The dental combine was able to avoid conviction under Canada's present monopoly-busting law.

A possible third prosecution of the optical industry—is being given consideration by Crown law officers.

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Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1).

more to complete the down payment. The response to the first appeal to members and "People's Weekly" readers was excellent. We received more than enough to make the down payment on the first property we were considering. But the place we're getting now is bigger, takes more money to acquire it, but is a better investment not only from the standpoint of security but because of the much larger revenue that will be available. But we need the \$2,500 to swing it. Amounts already invested run from \$50 to \$500. Most are \$100 and \$200.

I think I have made it clear that we are not asking for donations. This is an investment proposition. Interest at five per cent will be paid on the money invested. The property will be owned by the investors who will be organized into an association under the Societies Act. The articles of association will provide for the purchase of the shares by the C.C.F. out of revenue from the property, after the property is paid for, or at any time if the money should be required by a shareholder in the case of emergency. I repeat that it is a good investment, as safe as Victory Bonds and paying a better rate of interest. And in addition to all that, and vastly more important, is the fact that the investors are without cost to themselves, providing a provincial home for the Alberta C.C.F. It is something to invoke the enthusiasm of any good C.C.F.er!

The deal must be completed before April 1st. So there's no time to spare. Will you, please, let us have your cheque (the minimum investment is \$50) within the next few days. Don't be afraid we'll get too much! As a matter of fact I'd like to see enough to pay the whole \$18,000 come in during the next week. Then our own people would get all the benefit of the revenue from the property. But the pressing need right now is for at least twenty-five people to send us \$100 each. Don't let us down, please!

Inaction Of Gov't.

(Continued from Page 1)

said there would be 300 new farm installations in Alberta in 1949. Approb Social Service Aid - Speaking on other phases of the budget Mr. Roper approved the expansion of social services and the relief to municipal taxpayers predicted in the estimates. "We could be accused of flagrant inconsistency," he said, "if we failed to support measures for which we have been pressing in previous sessions of this House."

The C.C.F. leader was critical of the Minister of Industries and Labor for the partiality he had expressed as between the A.F. of L. and C.C.L. unions in the province. "Whatever his personal prejudices may be," said Mr. Roper, "the Minister should be scrupulously impartial in his public attitude toward the two branches of the labor movement."

Comparing 1935 and 1949 - Referring to comparisons by government speakers between expenditures for social services in the 1949 estimates and the expenditures in 1935, Mr. Roper called attention to the fact that the comparative revenues, including borrowings, in the two years were: 1934-35, \$24,196,528; 1949-50, \$64,232,000. The comparison of income account-revenues in the two years was: 1934-35, \$13,711,770; 1949-50, \$61,944,000.

Seconding the C.C.F. amendment A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F. member for Calgary, pointed out that "the experience over the whole world proved without a shadow of a doubt that rural people cannot get power at feasible rates under private ownership and that on the other hand the socialization of electricity is essential if farmers are to be able to enjoy this utility."

Mr. Liesemer charged that in the plebiscite, on rural electrification, the government did everything in its power to stack the cards against the socialization of this utility which the farm people have been demanding for years. He referred to the unfairness of having the city voter participate in the plebiscite and pointed to the efforts made to convince the

urban people that if they voted for public ownership of rural power it might result in higher rates to city people. The Calgary, M.L.A. was quickly called to order by the Speaker who ruled that the C.C.F. member must not refer to the plebiscite because it was not mentioned in the C.C.F. amendment.

"Gross Negligence"

In his manuscript Mr. Liesemer had referred in some detail to the "gross negligence" exhibited in the counting of the plebiscite ballots. He recalled that following the announcement of unofficial figures for Vermilion it was announced that there was a majority of 45 votes in favor of publicly owned electrification. However when the official count was made there was a majority of 151 votes for private ownership. He observed that "it was very lucky for the Premier that the official count changed. The public wonders why it took three months to get that change. Frankly I do not believe there was a majority against public ownership. Frankly the whole thing smells and smells bad. The refusal of the Premier to have a recount makes it smell even worse."

Shakes Confidence in S.C.

The double-faced action of the government on the power question, highlighted by the Premier's refusal to have a recount on, so close a vote on the plebiscite, has shattered any confidence the people had in the government, Mr. Liesemer contended. "This legislation if it reflects the changed attitude of the people of the province will likewise now withdraw its confidence from a government that so completely fails to merit it," he concluded.

Motion For

(Continued from page 1)

said he "disagreed completely" with the insurance section and recommendations.

Election Whitewash

By appointing this special committee just before the election to study and ascertain "the advisability or otherwise of the government providing automobile insurance to the people of the province," the government, he said, "hinted at this reform but actually intended to do nothing. And," he added, "the Social Credit government got away with it because the people of the province have misplaced their confidence in this government." Having lead the people to hope for socialized automobile insurance, the government, he declared, is now faced with the need for explaining their refusal to provide it, and, he contended, that is the function of the special committee's report.

He charged that the legislative report sets out "not to study proposed improvements but to condemn the Saskatchewan system and to whitewash the pernicious Alberta plan."

By giving only partial comparative statistics, by misinterpreting statistics and by completely false logic, he maintained that the purpose of the report was to "persuade the public that socialized automobile insurance is bad despite its tremendous advantages."

Misstatements About Sask.

Answering misstatements about the Saskatchewan auto insurance scheme, Mr. Liesemer said: "The first misstatement is that the Saskatchewan scheme does not pay its way. The surpluses noted in this report itself refutes that statement and it is not likely to be made in this House. The second misstatement is that the Saskatchewan Government pays salaries,

rent and other expenses out of taxes. This is absolutely false as all expenses are paid out of the general fund which is built up by insurance premiums. The third misstatement is that the Saskatchewan Government does not pay taxes on buildings that it owns. This likewise is completely incorrect. As from the beginning the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan has done what the Alberta Government is just purporting to do this session, that is, it has paid to the municipalities taxes or their equivalent on Provincial Government Revenue Producing Buildings within the municipalities."

Comparing Saskatchewan government insurance with private insurance schemes in that province, Mr. Liesemer took the case of a 1932 Ford car, and pointed out that the cheapest private insurance in Saskatchewan giving the same coverage as the basic government plan gives, is \$18.50. Government insurance for such a car is \$4.50; or only 24.3% of the private company's rate. He pointed to the fact that on a 1947 Buick, the cheapest private rate in Saskatchewan is \$37.00, while the government rate is \$10.00, or only 27% of the private company's rate. In other words on the basic plan the government rates are approximately 25% of private company rates, even though some slight increases had been made along with greater protection.

Again in the case of a package policy, the Saskatchewan government rate of \$24.80 as against private company rates of \$47 in the country to \$69 in the city. Private insurance in Alberta he said, varies from \$55 in the country to \$103 in the city for similar coverage.

Tribute to Finance

Mr. Liesemer charged that the penalties imposed under the Alberta Act are not for carelessness in driving but are imposed for "carelessness in not paying tribute to the Canadian section of the international financiers whom Social Credit in words denounce."

"As a serious study of possible improvements in automobile insurance, the report is a complete fiasco, a waste of time and money," declared Mr. Liesemer. "The whole thing," he said, "is another example of Social Credit flim-flamming the public and trying to make them like it. I do not think they are going to succeed."

Angus MacInnis

(Continued from Page 2)

hon. friends remind me of the minister who had been brought into a new parish. He had been there for six months or so and had never heard any comment on his sermons. One day he asked one of the elders how he thought he was getting along, whether they were satisfied with his sermons, and the elder replied, "Don't worry, the members of this congregation did not know what sin was until you came here." Let me say again that, despite what the hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore), said this afternoon the industries of Canada do distribute purchasing power.

Mr. Low: Incidentally: (Mr. MacInnis:)

Profits for Shareholders

Mr. MacInnis: As a matter of fact any useful work that they do is incidental. It is not their purpose to do useful work for the community; their purpose is to produce profits for the shareholders. If you are selling shares or stock in a company no one will ask you what useful service the company is doing for the community; but they will want to see the balance sheet for last year. If the balance sheet shows a loss no matter what useful purpose the company is performing they will not buy. That is proof positive of what I say is the purpose of private industry. I regret that we cannot vote for the sub-amendment.



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